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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A GRIEG CONCERT

Kilohana's Musical Circle Gives a Treat to Friends.

A POPULAR SOCIETY EVENT

Program From the Norwegian's Compositions—Decorations—Hall Crowded—The Career of Grieg.

The Musical Circle of the Kilohana Art League treated the members of that organization to a Grieg evening, in the hall on Fort street last night. It was a pretentious undertaking, but one that turned out most successfully. It was the first time that anything of the kind had been attempted in Honolulu. The elite of the city was out in numbers large enough to fill the hall to overflowing. Indeed, at the end of the first part of the program, several people found it necessary to leave the hall. The crowd was too great and the atmosphere too close for comfort.

The decorations of the small stage were Norwegian throughout. Norwegian flags were draped gracefully here and there, while Norway pines from Tantalus were set about to complete the decorations. Mrs. W. Graham and Mrs. F. R. Day had charge of this part of the arrangements for the evening.

The following program was presented:

PART I.

1. Patriotic Air—Op. 12, No. 8. Berger Orchestra.
2. Edward Grieg—Biographical Sketch. Mr. J. F. Brown.
3. Piano—Humoresken—Op. 6, No. 1. (a)—Op. 6, No. 2. (b)—Op. 6, No. 3. (c)—Op. 6, No. 4. Mrs. H. S. Ewing.
4. Voice—Erstes Begegnen, (1870). (a)—Das Alte Lied, (1863). (b)—Ich Liebe Dich, (1864). Mrs. R. F. Woodward.
5. Voice—Allegretto quasi Andantino. Allegretto molto vivace—Piu Allegro. Presto.
6. Song—Norwegian Folk. Mr. J. W. Yarnley, Miss Cordelia Clymer.
7. Song—Norwegian Folk. Mr. Jung.
8. Song—The Princess. Voice obligato—Miss Helen Desha. Piano obligato—Miss Cordelia Clymer. Girls' Chorus.

PART II.

1. Instrumental—Waltz—Op. 28, No. 7. (b)—Norwegian—Op. 12, No. 6. (c)—Edin Dance—Op. 12, No. 4. Berger Orchestra.
2. Piano—Dance Caprice—Op. 28, No. 3. (a)—The Lonely Wanderer—Op. 43, No. 2. (b)—Butterflies—Op. 43, No. 1. Miss Cornelia Hyde.
3. Voice—Sunshine Song. Solveig's Lied, (1874). Mrs. R. F. Woodward.
4. Piano Duet—(Peer Gynt—Suite, Op. 46). (a)—Aase's Death. (b)—Anitra's Dance—Mazurka. Mrs. H. S. Ewing, Miss Cornelia Hyde.
5. Violin—Norwegian Dances. (a)—Op. 35, No. 2. (b)—Op. 35, No. 3. Miss C. B. Cooper.
6. Piano—Berceuse—Op. 38, No. 1. (a)—Waltz—Op. 12, No. 2. (b)—Volkslied—Op. 38, No. 2. (c)—Volk-Tanz—Op. 38, No. 5. (d)—Elegie—Op. 38, No. 6. Miss Margaret Hopper.
7. Patriotic Air—Berger Orchestra.

All the selections were most creditably done. Professor Berger was the composer of the selections presented by himself.

The second number on the program was the following biographical sketch of Edward Grieg, prepared and read by Mr. J. F. Brown.

There is a natural desire on the part of all of us to know something of the life and character of those whose names are famous in the world of art, and surely such curiosity is most natural as regards those who have spoken to us in that strange language whose only interpreter is the heart of the listener. We are here this evening to listen to the music of one who stands in the front rank of modern composers, and whose circle of admirers, to whom music is more than tinkling sweetness, grows ever wider.

Before continuing the program, it may be of interest to note a few of the salient points of his history. Edward Grieg was born in 1843 in the city of Bergen, Norway. He had the advantage of having in his parents, those who recognized his musical talent, and fostered them to the fullest extent, his

mother being in fact his first teacher when he was six years old.

His first efforts at composition were at the age of nine, and at fifteen he had determined on musical art for his profession. This decision seems partly to have been reached by the advice of Ole Bull, the violinist, who was a warm friend of the family and admirer of the boy.

His early studies in Leipzig under the famous musicians of the day, were interrupted by serious illness which compelled a return to Norway, his health being seriously impaired. He returned to Leipzig however, and graduated from the conservatory in 1862.

The following year he was in Copenhagen under the instruction of Gade, whose methods seem to have been more congenial than those of the Leipzig conservatory, but there was that burning in the young composer that led him on other paths than those of Gade, to whom the caustic critics of the day applied with more wit than justice, the title of Mrs. Mendelssohn.

Influenced by the companionship of Nordraak, a young Norwegian composer of merit, and following the bent of his own inclination, Grieg speedily became absorbed in the study of the folk lore, literature and music of his country. To this period numerous compositions among which the Humoresken Opus 6 immediately following on our program, belong.

It is also at this period, that he met the lady whom he afterwards married and who is said to have inspired numerous compositions. I am not able to point to any number of the program as being thus directly inspired, which is to be regretted, as it would have been interesting to have learned through the medium of his music, just what the feelings of the great composer were when in love.

It is not improbable however, that number 3, C. of the program, "I Love Thee," will meet the requirements, as the date 1864 is close to the time of meeting his future wife, and the title is suggestive. As this particular song moreover is stated by a competent critic to lack the usual Scandinavian character, and to partake of the German, it may indicate some special disturbance of Grieg's mind.

From this time on the life of Grieg was a busy one. Given not only to the musical compositions that have won him fame but to the furthering of the musical art wherever he might do so. Eight years of his life from 66, to 74, were spent in the Norwegian capital, where he founded a Musical Union, and by his energy and untiring interest gave important stimulus to the musical life of the town.

Grieg received from his countrymen not only their admiration and esteem, but the more substantial, and even to a musician, necessary tribute in a financial way. In 1869 an allowance of Parliament enabled him to visit Rome, and to make the warm friendship of Liszt and in 1874 a further allowance of 1,600 crowns was granted him.

A friend who had some acquaintance with Grieg during a sojourn in Copenhagen, describes him to me as being short in stature, affable and unaffected, and somewhat indifferent to the conventionalities.

Grieg with his friends Neupert and Schytte, both accomplished pianists and musicians, formed a trio whose music was a revelation and delight.

My friend gently intimates that the best of musicians may not be, in fact, were not the best of business men, and that it was a privilege, which however he valued, to occasionally assist in tiding over a brief impecunious season. He looked back to this period with rare delight and satisfaction.

On one occasion, Grieg, while playing the minuet from his E minor sonata, turned and remarked to my friend and other listeners, "Now isn't that diabolique" which recalls the statement that is made, that some of the popular Scandinavian tunes are attributed to the devil and other supernatural agencies. At any rate, the particular passage that Grieg referred to is so effective and of such peculiar charm, that the devil should have felt complimented.

It would be impossible in the time that can be given to this subject, to make more than brief reference to Grieg's life and work.

The distinctive feature of Grieg's music is its National character, colored by, and reflecting the old Norse melodies and folk songs, and animated with all by the fire and genius of one, himself in ardent sympathy with his nation's life and history. It is probably not too much to say, that Grieg's music, stamped as it is with his own individuality, will be like a minted coin, standard of value hereafter for all Norwegian music.

It is marked by the greatest freedom of rhythm and emphasis, by lights and shades of extreme contrast, in the close commingling of major and minor keys with a predominance of the latter, and by peculiar and effective harmonies, that stir one with mysterious power.

His music is that of the open air, of field and mountain of flowers and sunshine and of storm and strife in quick succession.

It is a tribute to Grieg's music that those who find themselves satisfied even with the music of the world's masters have found new charm and freshness in the untrammelled measures of the Norwegian composer.

For the expression of the peculiar individuality of Grieg's music, the shorter forms of composition have been chosen by him, thereby specially adapting them to the modern concert program and enabling the presentation of complete numbers with a

wide range of motive. Grieg, like Schumann and Chopin, and between whom there are many points of resemblance, is a master of composition for the piano, but as a glance at the evening program will show, has not confined his work to this instrument.

The knowledge of Grieg's works and the admiration for them has been extended by his own delightful interpretation of them in concerto in London, Paris and Germany, he being though not in front rank, an exceptionally fine pianist.

It would be unfair for me to tax your patience further with a musical program awaiting you, and I shall only add that a recent musical item has come to my attention, stating that Grieg and his accomplished wife had performed before the Queen at Windsor, and that he had been the recipient of the Jubilee medal—a deserved honor. At the present time he should be returning to his home in Norway. Surely it would be a pleasure to him in that distant Northland to know that in the mid-Pacific, his work was known and his genius appreciated.

ONLY 14 NEW LAWS

Some Data on Work of Legislature So Far.

There Have Been Presented 114 Acts—Petitions and Resolutions in House—Task of Committees.

There are a number of passed bills in the hands of President Dole and the stream of acts approved by both Houses will flow pretty constantly in the direction of the Chief Executive from now to May 31, the last day of the session.

Up to yesterday but fourteen acts of the Legislature had become laws. Eleven of these were introduced in the House and three originated in the Senate.

Members of the House have so far presented for the consideration of the whole assembly eighty-one acts. The Senators have brought in thirty-three acts. In all one hundred and fourteen. Each branch has the same number of members—fifteen. In these totals are included acts brought forward by Ministers of the Cabinet, those officials having the privileges of either branch, barring alone the right to vote.

Yesterday was the fifty-sixth day of the session, which by constitutional provision is limited to ninety days, though the time may be extended—under limit—by the President.

The House has received ninety-two petitions.

There have been returned to the House one hundred and one reports. House members have asked of the Executive ninety-two questions.

Seventy-nine resolutions have been introduced into the House.

Miscellaneous documents to the number of seventy-four have found their way to the desk of the House clerk.

The great burden of the Legislative work just at this time is upon the committees. At no session have committees been so thorough, untiring and willing. Through this means the scope of the work of the Legislature proper has been greatly extended. Time after time committees have waited upon the pleasure of individuals and interests desiring hearing upon measures. While the Houses have often been in recess for half a day, it will be found that nearly all of the members on both sides have put in better than average office hours on duty. Every afternoon and nearly every evening there have been committee meetings.

From now to the end of the session the work will become more and more arduous. Of necessity some of the measures will be hurried along their courses. This means burning of the midnight incense. Only a few more bills will be introduced. There will not be a great amount of new work on hand right now.

Both Houses convene at 10 every morning. It is seldom that the attendance of spectators amounts to anything at all. Lawmaking here has not developed any orators and what lobbying is undertaken is done down town or in the committee meetings.

June Weddings.

Following are some of the weddings that will take place in June:

Miss Rita Schmidt to Mr. Edwin Paris.

Miss Bernice Young to Mr. von Hamm.

Miss Mabel Sorenson to Mr. McLane of Hamoa plantation.

Wells for Molokai

Kimo (J. S.) McCandless, left by the Wilder steamer Helene yesterday afternoon for Kaunakakai, Molokai. Mr. McCandless took along a complement of men and a complete artesian well boring outfit. This is for the purpose of filling an order of the new Molokai Ranch Company. Work will be commenced at once for a well near Kau-

nakakai. If this is a success a number of others will be bored and cane planting in an extensive manner, with a Molokai mill to follow. Mr. McCandless is confident that he will strike a flow of good water near Kaunakakai at a reasonable depth.

HAWAII AT OMAHA.

To Be Represented in Three Places on the Grounds.

The project on which Martin Smith departed for the United States last week was the exhibition of the Kilaua Volcano cyclorama at the Trans-Mississippi World's Exposition, at Omaha, to open in June. A building will be put up. There was secured some time ago a good location.

Frank Andrade and others are organizing here a Hawaiian Village that will be one of the big attractions at Omaha. It will be in the show and musical line and the very best talent available is being signed. The Kawaihau Quartette will sing and play.

The Hawaiian Government exhibit proper, for which the Senate has agreed an appropriation of \$3,500, will be entirely separate from both the above enterprises. It will be a showing in the Manufacturing Building in a prominent space of the resources of the Islands. Coffee and cane growers have volunteered assistance and it is believed, that with the addition of photographs, a graphic and taking exposition of the natural wealth of Hawaii will be made and some idea given of the scenic beauty of the country. Good literature will be provided and will be judiciously distributed. Mr. R. W. Shingle, who has been selected to have the exhibit in charge, will devote his entire time to it. He has received much encouragement here from Government officials and from business men.

Mr. Shingle has been in the Islands a couple of years and as a newspaper man has had exceptional opportunity to familiarize himself with Island industrial and commercial conditions. At the close of the exposition the young man will return to Honolulu to accept a position in a business house. Mr. Shingle was born and reared in the Trans-Mississippi country and knows personally many of the men who will be prominent in the big exhibition at Omaha.

Handling Coffee.

Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., have now in their warehouses here between 6,000 and 7,000 bags of coffee of the crop of the present year. Heavy shipments lately have been from Olan and Puna. This corporation has on the premises at Queen and Fort streets an extensive and complete new plant for the preparation of rough coffee for the market. This plant is now being worked to its full capacity constantly. Coffee picking for the season has ended at Waianae. This plantation has taken off about 350 bags. From Maunawili, W. G. Irwin's place, on the other side of this island, there has come about 75 bags. There are many thousands of bags of coffee yet to come to Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. It is known that some of the Hawaii planters who have picked, are waiting for the market to improve.

Planters' Monthly.

Following is the table of contents of this popular monthly for April:

- Notes on Current Topics.
- A Prosperous Republic.
- No Bossism Allowed in the Nebraska Beet Sugar Industry.
- The Guatemala Coffee Disease.
- "Splendid Silence and Self-Restraint"
- Large Tanks for Low Grade Sugars.
- Draining of Evaporator and Vacuum Pan Coils by the Marsh Pump.
- A Strong Friend of Annexation.
- Agriculture in Cuba.
- Secretary Wilson's Views about Florida.
- Sugar Beets in the West.
- What is Superphosphate of Lime?
- Drought in Australia.
- American Finances.
- What is Fermentation?
- James Taylor about Hawaiian Sugar.
- General Ben Butler's Advice to Young Men.
- Concerning Treaty Rights.
- Belgium—A Land of Intensive Agriculture.
- Seedling Cane.

England on Guard.

The situation in the East continues interesting according to the dispatches. Word was received by the Gaelic that England has 30 warships off Poochow watching her interests.

At 11:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

In the afternoon session the House amendment to the Senate bill relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court was considered. The change consisted in the insertion of the number of the section, omitted from the original bill. The Senate concurred in the change.

The emergency bill came up from the House making additions amounting to \$4,100 for Maui and Hawaii. The total of the bill as concurred in by the Senate is \$32,600. Of the addition, Hana, Maui, gets \$1,000, Hamakua, \$1,000, Hilo \$2,100 and Kilauea \$1,000.

The House bill repealing the old law relating to the recovery of rents pass-

NOT YET A PARK

Senate Tables Kapiolani Beach Lot Bathing Plan.

OWNERS MAY NOT BUY YET EITHER

House Discussed Audit Provision. Special Committee Recommends Railway Bill.

SENATE.

Fifty-fourth Day, April 19.

In their report to the Senate, a special committee expressed their disapproval of the plan to enact a law compelling the reversion to the Government of the Kapiolani park beach lots on the expiration of the present leases. Another plan to sell to the owners of the leases, the lots they now occupy, was also discouraged and on the recommendation of the committee, both bills were laid on the table. The committee made the following report:

"Your committee fully appreciate the desirability of a sea beach adjoining the park, where the general public can enjoy the sea air and sea bathing. On the other hand we endorse and heartily approve of the policy of the present Government to encourage people to build up attractive homes, and it seems a little hard to say to those who have lived on these lots for years, and who expect to make them homes for twenty-two years to come, that they cannot have the privilege of acquiring a fee simple title to them."

"The sea beach in front of the lots is very much broken up with ledges of coral that run out into the water, and this portion of the Waikiki beach is, for that reason, poor for bathing purposes."

"The other portions of the beach at Waikiki, however, which we believe might be obtained by the park commission, that are comparatively free from coral, furnish good bathing and would be much more valuable additions to the park than the beach in front of the lots in question."

"Your committee feel that an effort should be made at once to secure for the park these more desirable portions of the beach, and that an opportunity be given the park commissioners to do so. If this can be accomplished the lessees of the park house lots might be allowed to obtain a fee simple title to their houses."

"For reasons given above your committee would advise that no action be taken on either bill this session, but that both bills be laid on the table."

In considering the current account appropriation bill, the item of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of a coffee commissioner abroad, a measure which was proposed by Minister Damon in the interests of the rising Island industry, was stricken from the bill. President Wilder expressed opposition. He said that the major part of the coffee producers in the Islands were opposed as well as he. The coffee men believe in encouraging the industry, but many of them wish the encouragement to come in the shape of expert instruction in cultivation, believing that the coffee is bound to sell if it is always superior to other coffee.

The Senate referred to the Finance Committee the item of \$3,500, inserted at the request of Minister Cooper, for an exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. The insertion is in response to a petition from R. W. Shingle in which he gave the principal features of a proposed exhibit in which he is represented.

Minister Smith urged the passage of the item, arguing that it would be a good thing for the Islands should there be a creditable exhibit at the exposition. Such an exhibit should include all the Government departments and the progress made in them.

Senator Baldwin was in favor of an exhibit but emphasized the statement that it should be in the hands of someone who is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions obtaining here and who would devote his whole time to it.

Senator Brown took the same views also.

Senator McCandless wished a rider on the appropriation for subsidy to ports on the Islands not now touched, to the effect that the boat must be of at least 150 tons burden and have an eight-knot speed.

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